THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9669. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1783.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Eſtate of JOHN MEDERS, Merchant and Victual-dealer at Mill of Newburgh, having been, upon the 13th day of Auguſt current, ſequeſtrated by the Lord Braxfield officiating as Ordinary on the bills, upon his own application, with concurrence of a creditor, in terms of the late ſtatute for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious; and a Meeting of the creditors having been held at Aberdeen upon the 22d curt. in conſequence of his Lordſhip's appointment, and advertiſements in terms of the ſtatute, for the purpoſe of naming an interim factor, JOHN MARSHALL, advocate in Aberdeen, was named interim factor accordingly, and Friday the 26th September next appointed for a general meeting of the whole creditors, to be held at Aberdeen on that day at 12 o'clock noon, in the houſe of Alexander Maſon vintner there, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee or truſtees in terms of the act of parliament. As alſo, the Sheriff of the ſhire of Aberdeen, upon the application of the ſaid factor, appointed the 30th of Auguſt current, and the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of September next, for the public examination of the ſaid bankrupt and of his family, or others acquainted with his buſineſs, within the Laigh Tolbooth of Aberdeen, at which the Creditors may be preſent, and have the opportunity of putting ſuch queſtions as ſhall be judged of importance for rendering the diſcovery and ſurrender of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate more complete.

The ſaid Factor therefore gives this public intimation, in purſuance of the ſaid ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK M'KELLAR, late Merchant in Greenock.

THE Truſtee for the creditors of the ſaid Patrick M'Kellar propoſes making a dividend of the funds collected, upon Wedneſday the 8th of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the houſe of Andrew Dunbar vintner in Glaſgow. Theſe are therefore requiring ſuch of the creditors as have not already lodged their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, to lodge the ſame in the hands of William M'Farlane merchant in Glaſgow, or Daniel M'Kellar merchant in Greenock, betwixt and the ſaid 8th day of October next; certifying all thoſe who neglect ſo to do, that they will be cut off from any ſhare of ſaid dividend. It is further requeſted, that all the creditors will attend the foreſaid meeting, by themſelves, or perſons properly authoriſed to act for them, in order to ſettle a plan for diſpoſing of the out-ſtanding debts to the beſt advantage.

ADVERTISEMENT

To the Creditors of CHARLES CAMPBELL, Eſq; of Skerrington, formerly CHARLES MAXWELL, Eſq; of Cowhill.

THE Truſtee for the ſaid Mr Campbell, formerly Mr Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, and his creditors, called a meeting of the ſaid creditors, in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on the 15th day of January laſt, to give up the truſt. At ſaid meeting, the creditors preſent were unwilling that he ſhould give up the truſt, and none of the other three truſtees nominated in ſucceſſion in the truſt-deed granted by Mr Maxwell would declare their intention to accept the truſt, and act under it. Therefore, ſome time thereafter, the truſtee found it neceſſary to execute a ſummons of multiple-poinding againſt Mr Maxwell and all his creditors, that he might be exonered by the Court of Seſſion. Since the execution of ſaid ſummons, the ſecond Truſtee in nomination hath declared to him his willingneſs to accept of the truſt, and act under it. The Truſtee, therefore, in order to ſave time and expence to Mr Maxwell and his creditors, hereby calls a meeting of the ſaid creditors, to be held in the George Tavern, Dumfries, on Friday the 29th day of Auguſt current, at eleven o'clock before noon; at which meeting he is reſolved to give up the truſt, in terms of the eleventh article of the truſt-deed, and then to ſettle his accompts with the new Truſtee.

A freſh Cargo, arrived by laſt Ship, of

DR SMYTH'S SPECIFIC DROPS, for the Cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE; a Medicine of ſuch eſtabliſhed reputation, as to require little or no reputation from the public. Experience has ſufficiently demonſtrated its ſuperior excellence, and ſet it high above all venereal remedies. A tea-ſpoon full, in a glaſs of water, is a doſe; and without the aſſiſtance of Mercury, ſo ruinous to every conſtitution, this Medicine radically cures the Venereal Diſeaſe in all its ſtages. In ſlight caſes, a cure is effected in a very few days.

The Doctor's Treatiſe will be both uſeful and ſatisfactory to patients, as they will there find many caſes appoſite to their own, be enabled to cure themſelves, &c. &c. It is to be had, price 1 s. 6 d. where the medicine is ſold.

The Medicine to be had in bottles of 5 s. and 11 s. 6 d. with printed directions for diet, &c. of the following booksellers:—Axtell, No. 1. Finchlane, Cornhill, London; J. CAW, at Mr Elliot's, Edinburgh; and the other places ſpecified on the title of the book.

Alſo arrived, a freſh Cargo of

DR SMYTH's RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

WHEREAS numbers of people, of all ages, and both ſexes, are reduced to the laſt ſtage of deſpair, and find life a burden in conſequence of the little efficacy experienced from the common methods of treating the many deplorable concomitants of a broken or decayed conſtitution; ſuch are informed, that, by taking without loſs of time, and as the treatiſe directs, Dr Smyth's reſtorative remedy, they may ſpeedily and ſafely recover their priſtine vigour of body, and the energy of all their faculties; they may be reſtored to the comforts and enjoyments of life, to which they have been ſo long ſtrangers, and to the diſcharge of thoſe occupations and duties for which they have been ſo long unfitted. If, in caſes of this delicacy, it were allowable to publiſh names, the Doctor could give the world a long liſt of fathers, become ſo by the uſe of his medicine; of mothers rejoicing in the fruitfulneſs they never knew before; not to mention thouſands in whom a temporary, but no leſs calamitous debility, had taken place, in conſequence of old obſtinate gleets, early or exceſſive venery, a certain deteſtable ſolitary vice, the hardſhips of hot climates, the baneful effects of mercury, &c.; but he chooſes rather to let the reputation of his Medicine reſt upon its own efficacy, and the many extraordinary cures it has performed, eſpecially within theſe fifteen years, ſince it was firſt made known to the world.

The Doctor's Treatiſe on Gleets, Weakneſſes, the dreadful effects of Mercury, the diſorders begotten by a certain deteſtable Vice, is peculiarly adapted to the uſe and inſtruction of patients.—The Reſtorative is ſold in bottles of 10 s. 6 d. as above.

Of J. CAW, as above, may be had, a Freſh Cargo (alſo juſt arrived) of SPILBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, for the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, &c. in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. each.—The efficacy of this medicine is ſufficiently known in this place, and many reſpectable perſons can be referred to in town that have been much benefited by them.

☞ It is recommended to thoſe that may need the above medicines to apply immediately, as a heavy duty takes place the 1ſt of September, and thoſe now received being quite freſh, will keep in ſafety for twelve months, without any diminution of their virtues.

FARM TO LET.

To be LET by public roup in the Town-houſe of Inverkeithing, upon Tueſday the 9th of September 1783, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

ALL and Haill the Eaſtmoſt FARM of SOUTHFOD, lying in the pariſh of Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife, as preſently poſſeſſed by James Anderſon, and John Foreman. This farm is conveniently ſtarated, near to the great road leading from the Ferry to Perth, and in the neighbourhood of the towns of Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.

As alſo to be Let, at ſame time and place, the LIME QUARRY in the lands of Southfod, with the DRAW KILNS, and others thereto belonging.

For further particulars inquire at Mr Walker, town-clerk of Inverkeithing.

ROSS-SHIRE.

THESE are to intimate to all concerned, That the Michaelmas Meeting of the Barons and Freeholders of the ſhire of Roſs is to be held upon Wedneſday the 8th day of October next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the ordinary Court-houſe of Dingwall, by adjournment of the laſt Michaelmas Meeting held at Tain upon the 9th of October laſt; and that a Claim is lodged with the principal ſheriff-clerk of Roſs, reſiding at Tain, for

Duncan Munro of Culcairn, Eſquire.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE, within the Laigh Council-houſe of the ſaid City, upon Wedneſday the 27th day of Auguſt current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

SEVERAL AREAS,

Above the Stalls on the weſt ſide of the Laigh Fleſh Market,

FOR BUILDING UPON,

Conform to an Elevation.

The articles of roup and the ſaid elevation to be ſeen in the hands of the City-clerks.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtom-houſe of DUNBAR, on Tueſday the 26th Auguſt 1783, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

621½ Gallons Geneva, & 17 Gall. Brandy.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtomhouſe on the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Cuſtom-houſe hours.

By Order of the Honourable

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and Sale, within the Cuſtom-houſes of the Ports, on the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.

Sundry Parcels of GENEVA, BRANDY, WINES, and others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The Goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the reſpective Cuſtom-houſes, on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Cuſtom-houſe hours.

PERTH, Thurſday the 28th Auguſt, 1783.—177½ gallons red French Wines, 61 gals. red Portugal Wine, and 390 lbs. Glaſs Beads.

DUNDEE, Friday the 29th Ditto,—78 gals. Brandy, 77 gals. Geneva, a Fiſhing Boat, and three carts with wheels.

MONTROSE, Saturday the 30th Ditto,—160 gallons Brandy 69 gals. Geneva, 5 gals. Rum.

ABERDEEN, Monday the 1ſt September 1783, —349½ gals. Geneva, 1 hhd. Spaniſh white Wine.

INVERNESS, Wedneſday the 3d Ditto,—36½ hhds. red French Wine, 54 gals. Vinegar.

PORT GLASGOW, Thurſday the 4th Ditto,—77 libs. Coffee-Berries, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 3 libs Muſcovado Sugar.

AIR, Saturday the 5th Ditto—330 gals. Brandy, 28 gals. red Portugal Wine, and a Boat.

STRANRAER, Monday 7th Ditto,—30 gals. ſingle, and 16 double Brandy, and 16 gals. Geneva.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Either altogether or ſeparately, as can be agreed on,

THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT of LAND, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood-houſe, on the north ſide of the High Street, within the ſtrand, commonly called THOMSON's LAND, conſiſting of three ſtoreys, with a Dwelling-houſe and Shop in the ground ſtorey, all fronting the ſtreet, containing nine dwelling-houſes, cellars, &c. preſently poſſeſſed by good tenants, at 42 l. Sterling of yearly rent. Theſe ſubjects are liable to no impoſt or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Pitcairn writer in Edinburgh; and the ſubjects will be ſhown by David Lindſay reſiding in them, with either of whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may commune.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands of CRAIGHEAD or WESTER CULDOCH, lying in the pariſh of Kilmadock and ſhire of Perth.—There is a neat manſion-houſe and offices upon the lands, and pleaſantly ſituated within five miles of Stirling, of which, as well as of the Caſtle and Carſe, and river of Forth, it commands a moſt beautiful proſpect.

There is a conſiderable quantity of well-grown timber, upwards of forty years old, upon the premiſes. The extent of the lands is from 110 to 120 acres, all arable, and 64 of them carſe ground, equal in quality to any carſe ground in Scotland.

There is plenty of excellent marle on the premiſes for improving them, and they may be completely incloſed at a very inconſiderable charge, part of them being already incloſed; and, upon doing ſo, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be reaſonably expected.

The lands entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of parliament for Perthſhire.

For further particulars apply to John Campbell writer to the ſignet, who has powers to treat for and conclude a bargain.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AN exaggerated account of the late diſturbance at Philadelphia having appeared in the public papers, I incloſe to you the true ſtate of that affair, communicated by an eye-witneſs to a conſtant reader.

J. G.

A FEW days before the 21ſt of June, the ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, in the barracks, had been joined by a party from Lancaſter (about 66 miles diſtant) who had been inſtigated by two or three officers to demand the payment of their arrears, and, if denied, to enforce it. Congreſs, and the Executive Council of the State, ſit in the ſame building. Congreſs, *as uſual*, adjourned from Friday the 20th to the Monday following: This the ſoldiers knew, and marched up on Saturday, to the number of about 400, to the State-houſe, to demand their pay of the Council. Congreſs had ſome ſuſpicions of their intentions the night before; and, though they had adjourned to the Monday, met on the Saturday to conſult upon what meaſures ſhould be taken for the prevention of the apprehended meeting. During their debate the ſoldiers advanced, and Congreſs, not chooſing to proceed in the buſineſs while ſurrounded by men in arms, haſtily broke up and retired, after ſome of the members had ſeverely reprimanded the inſurgents for their inſolence. Their demands were not complied with, and in an hour or two the ſoldiers returned to the barracks. Congreſs, a day or two after, adjourned to Princetown, where they yet remain. The officers abſconded, and are not yet taken, though the moſt diligent ſearch is making for them. On the Wedneſday following, the ſoldiers went to the Governor's houſe, without arms, in a moſt orderly manner, and made an acknowledgment to him for their miſconduct. He told them, "That he could not ſufficiently lament, that by one indiſcreet act they had ſullied the glory of their former ſervices; aſſured them, that juſt attention ſhould be paid to their requeſts, and warmly commended the ſteps they had taken of averting the vengeance that was awaiting them, as the militia were at that inſtant in readineſs, but from motives of compaſſion had not yet been called out to cruſh them." He then diſmiſſed them, with aſſurances that he would repreſent their contrition to Congreſs, and intercede for them, if their future behaviour ſhould merit his interpoſition. They then retired to the barracks very peaceably, headed by their officers. The city has been ever ſince in the moſt perfect tranquillity.

Philadelphia, July 7. 1783.

From the London Papers, Auguſt 19.

LONDON.

The following Speech was lately made in Congreſs by one of the Deputies of Virginia.

"Mr PRESIDENT, *Philadelphia, July 1. 1783.*

"Peace being reſtored, the independence and ſovereignty of the Thirteen United States of North America acknowledged by moſt of the powers of Europe, and particularly by Great Britain, who, with all the other maritime nations, are turning their attention to enter into treaties of commerce with theſe riſing States, in which England particularly is very aſſiduous. I therefore think it incumbent on this Houſe to be extremely cautious, and not to enter too haſtily into ſuch treaties with any power in Europe; I mean particularly with England, France, or Holland, neither of which have any thing that North America wants.

"Their manufactures of ſilk, linen, cotton, woollen, lace, toys, cheque, ſail-cloth, cordage, India goods, tea, &c. nor hardware, have we the occaſion to take from them; ſince all thoſe goods we formerly took from thoſe countries are a diſcouragement to our own manufactures; and as this Moſt Honourable Houſe knows that we grow as much wool in theſe dominions as England does; that every State grows infinite quantities of flax, and conſiderable hemp; that all the States have inexhauſtible iron mines, and ſome of copper; that the woods abound with fir; that we can have any quantity of Weſt India cotton we pleaſe; that from theſe materials we have for fifty years paſt made great quantities of linen and woollen goods; and that now more eſpecially, as we are a ſovereign State, the mechanics and artizans will be arriving in every ſhip from the oppreſſion and tyranny of Europe, to theſe free States; and that great part of the very army of our late enemies being compoſed of mechanics, will remain among us; for all theſe reaſons, nothing can hinder our ſupplying ourſelves; and if we muſt have tea and other Aſiatic goods, we can fetch them ourſelves from thence, and not have them at ſecond and third hand through Europe.

"Whilſt therefore England, and other States of Europe, are amuſing themſelves about the Commercial Treaty, it is my opinion, Sir, that our firſt attention ſhould be, to give every encouragement to agriculture, that firſt and great buſineſs of man; and ſecondly, to manufactory of every kind; ſome trade to Spain and Portugal may be uſeful, and very little other, for we have in our ſoil all we want.

"Let us always remember the madneſs of Rome and Carthage, who were undone and enſlaved by their foreign dominions, as well as England, who in order to tyrannize over Aſia, Africa, and America, has involved herſelf two hundred and fifty-ſeven millions ſterling in debt to all the world; in conſequence taxes the nation in ſuch a manner, that her people are compelled to leave the country for bread. For theſe reaſons, I hope, Sir, the whole attention of theſe States will be confined to agriculture, arts, and manufactures only."

After this ſpeech had received univerſal applauſe, another member roſe and made a motion, "That a tax of one hundred pounds *per annum* be laid on every merchant, factor, and others, importers of European and Aſiatic goods."

On this they were debating when the laſt ſhip ſailed.

Anecdote.—Sir Charles Wager, as is common with perſons who have great perſonal courage, and but little learning, had a ſovereign contempt for phyſicians; though a ſurgeon, he believed, in ſome caſes, might be of good ſervice. It happened that Sir Charles was ſeized with a fever whilſt he was out upon a cruize; the ſurgeon without much difficulty prevailed upon him to loſe a little blood, and to ſuffer a bliſter to be laid upon his back; ſome little time after, it was thought neceſſary to lay another bliſter, and repeat the bleeding, to which Sir Charles alſo conſented; the ſymptoms then abating, the ſurgeon told him he muſt ſwallow a few boluſes, and take a draught: "No, Doctor, replied Sir Charles, you may batter my hulk as long as you will, but by G—d you ſhan't board me."

Another.—The Biſhop of Saiſſons in France, who valued himſelf on the politeneſs of his addreſs, and was remarkable for never having uttered a rude expreſſion, was once by an indiſcretion guilty of a piece of rudeneſs, ſufficient to make his good breeding be called in queſtion; and which ſhews the precaution that is neceſſary to be uſed in ſpeaking to ſtrangers. The Prelate was at Court, where obſerving a lady who was extremely corpulent, talking to the Queen, and at the other end of the room a very genteel youth of promiſing appearance, both of whom were utter ſtrangers to him, he addreſſed himſelf to the young gentleman, and after ſome compliments, aſked him, if he knew who that fat ſow was in diſcourſe with her Majeſty? "Yes, my Lord, replied the youth with great modeſty, that fat ſow is the Embaſſadreſs of Sweden, and mother to the little pig who has the honour to ſpeak to your Lordſhip." This anſwer ſtruck the Biſhop with confuſion; he immediately begged pardon, adding, that he could not help feeling great eſteem for a perſon, who with ſuch mildneſs had rebuked him for his brutality.

From the London Papers, August 21.

Copenhagen, July 15. The enterprise which the Indians meditated last year against the Asiatic Company at Tranquebar, and which the arrival of M. de Suffrein only prevented, has determined that commander to demand 600 men as a reinforcement to that garrison. They sail for the place in the Oldenburgh of 50, and the Elephant of 40 guns.

Frontiers of Poland, July 22. Every account from Turkey bears, that the Russian troops continue their march towards Crimea, which they are to take possession of, and if the Turks permit them not to be established there, a war is inevitable.

According to the same advices, the plague continues its ravages. Its rage has been so great at Kerusch and Jenikale, two cities in Crimea, that they have been obliged to burn the houses of infected persons, and place the sick under tents.

Madrid, July 22. Notwithstanding the distance of Spain from the theatre of war, in case one should break out between Russia and the Porte, it is apparent that she will not remain entirely inactive in such circumstances. Some ships of the line are arming at Cadiz, where several others will join them from Toulon; and it is supposed that the whole will form together a combined squadron, with a design to prevent the junction of the Russian squadron at Leghorn with that expected from Cronstadt; or at least to watch over the designs which those foreign forces may form in the Mediterranean against the commercial interests of the European powers with the Ottoman States: Interests in which Spain has lately taken a part, by the treaty of amity and commerce which she hath concluded with the Porte.

Naples, July 23. The King has permitted the inhabitants of Castel Monardo, which place was entirely destroyed by the earthquake on the 28th of March, to build a new town in a fertile, healthy vale near the sea, and they are to call it Philadelphia.

Francfort on the Main, July 30. On the 19th of this month, the village of Stommel was almost entirely burnt down. The fire broke out between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The greater part of the inhabitants being busy in the fields, for want of assistance the fire made such rapid progress, that it reduced to ashes more than an hundred houses or barns, with all their effects, and the grain contained in them.

Osnabruck, July 15. On the 30th of this month the Prince Bishop will make his solemn entry into this place, and will receive the oaths of fidelity from the Magistrates and States of the country.

Hanover, Aug. 8. His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of the King of England, arrived here from London on Sunday last. The Prince Bishop of Osnabruck having gone to meet him, on entering the city their Royal Highnesses were saluted by three discharges of the artillery, and at night there was a grand gala at Court. We are assured, that after the installation of the Prince Bishop, Prince William Henry will set out for Vienna, and from thence to the camp of Minkendorf, where he will continue some time.

From the frontiers of Turkey. It is reported that Abdul Fat Chan, the new Sophi of Persia, in return for the countenance shown him by the Empress of Russia against every competitor, has determined to make a diversion in her favour towards Asia. The princess Heraclius and Salmon, who reign in Georgia, and have been loaded with presents from the Empress, have also hostile intentions towards us. In short, the troubles in Egypt, the fermentation in Greece, and other unhappy circumstances, seem to threaten a diminution of the Ottoman empire.

LONDON.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, his Majesty's third son, who now enters the 19th year of his age, there being no levee nor Court at St James's, their Majesty's received the compliments of the Nobility on the occasion at Windsor.

Yesterday morning a messenger arrived from Windsor at St James's, with the agreeable news of her Majesty and the young Princess being in the most promising way of a perfect recovery.

The Princess Amelia was taken so ill while at chapel on Sunday evening, that she was obliged to be assisted to her apartments by two of her ladies. Her disorder is said to be a rheumatic fever, with which at times she has been long afflicted.

Commodore Sir Edmund Affleck, who now commands at New York, is appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet intended for the protection of the Leeward Islands.

We are desired by a correspondent to contradict the article in our last, respecting Sir Charles Douglas's appointment to the chief command at Newfoundland, Admiral Campbell being the officer who is to be stationary there. Sir Charles Douglas will be chief naval commander in North America, and his command is to extend from Nova Scotia to the river St Lawrence.

The new ship called the America, which is presented by Congress to the French monarch, is to be commanded by an American officer, to whom the Cross of St Louis has been assigned as an honorary mark of distinction.

Our readers may rest assured, that no impediment whatever exists now to the final settlement of the pending treaties between all the powers concerned, but such as result from the little ceremonies of office, and the established form always used upon such occasions. *Eng. Chron.*

The letters received this day from his Grace the Duke of Manchester, mention his having had an audience with their Majesties of France, to present to them in the name of the King and Queen of Great Britain, the formal notification of the happy delivery of her Majesty, and the birth of a daughter. *Ibid.*

The final decision of the King upon the conduct of the Comte de Grasse in the action of the 12th of April 1782 was not known when the last dispatches left Paris; the accounts therefore which have been circulated respecting it are certainly premature. *Ibid.*

La Belle Canade, a French ship from Philadelphia, is arrived at Nantz in five weeks, with a cargo of corn, flax-seed, and hemp; this vessel also brings several acceptances to bills which the French merchants have been long in want of.—There is a confirmation by the Canade of Gen. Washington being gone to Virginia to assist in forming the legislation of that province. The Congress had removed to Trenton, and it was expected as soon as the English evacuated New York they would remove to that city, which will be made the seat of the American government in future.

They talked in America, at the time of the coming away of the Rosamond Love, that Ambassadors would very shortly be appointed to England, France, and Holland, with a salary of 4000 l. a year, and that Consuls only would be sent to other places; but, as the States of Virginia have protested against sending Ambassadors to any place whatever, it is most probable that the latter plan will be generally adopted.

The beginning of July a ship arrived at Boston from Ireland, with 150 passengers on board.

It is near ten months since the Provisional Articles between Great Britain and America were signed at Paris, and they are but just now ratified. If the Definitive Treaty takes as long in settling, it will be spring before matters are finally adjusted.

On Monday last died at Exmouth, the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On Monday last, died at Oxford, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Dr Benjamin Kennicot, Canon of Christ Church, Keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and Vicar of Culham, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman well known in the learned world for his elegant edition of the Hebrew Bible, and other publications.

The Flanders mail of yesterday gives the following particulars concerning the dreadful accident which is said to have happened in China:—"About the beginning of December last, two new volcanos appeared, with dreadful craters, upon the mountains which divide the Isle of Formosa, east and west, situated on the Chinese ocean, in the middle of the province of Fokein, north of Japan, south of the Peninsula of Corea, and east of the Philipines. Along with the explosion of these volcanos was a hurricane, attended with a subterraneous motion of the isle, which being moved from east to west, and having its banks overflowed by the waves of the sea, sunk and disappeared under a deluge of water, so that nothing but the tops of the mountains were seen. This convulsion of nature lasted more than eight hours with the same motions. The three principal towns Tai-Ovan-Fou, Jong-Khan-Hein, and Tehu-Lo-Hein, with 20 boroughs, or little towns, were entirely buried, and the ruins of them removed by the force of the currents. Upwards of 40,000 inhabitants have been drowned, and all the parts of the earth which projected into the sea have been separated and thrown into it, where they form a sediment at the bottom. There is no doubt but that the islands of Ponzhou and many others, the forts of Zelande, of Ngau, and Pintgt-Chingi have disappeared, as well as the little hills upon which they were built. It appears that history no where records a disaster more terrible."

The great illumination in the atmosphere on Monday night has afforded a vast scope for prediction in the world of politics; the definitive treaty is said to be either signed, or wholly thrown aside, and that the sweets of peace or horrors of war will be a consequence. In 1715, some great lights appearing, they were, by many persons, esteemed presages of final events, nor could the idea be exploded by all the force of reason.—It may not be unentertaining to the reader to be told, that an historian, treating of lights which appeared in the heavens so long ago as A. D. 555, says, "Certain appearances of *lances* were seen in the air!"—In 1715, the streaks of light were also called *lances!*—Further he says, "In 567, *fiery spheres* were seen in the air; and these portended the incursion of the Lombards into Italy.—He adds, that "some fiery streamers, which appeared in 743, presaged the death of Wilfred, Archbishop of York." Another superstitious writer, speaking of the year 794, and of the tenth year of the reign of Brihtrick, King of Wessex, says, "And in his tenth yeare were seen fiery dragons flying in the ayre!"—This presaged an invasion and famine that followed.—"In 979 a *red cloud* was seen all over England; it lasted till late at night, and then changed its colour from *red* to white!" This was considered as fulfilling the prophecy of St Dunstan, who predicted, at the coronation of Ethelred the Second, "grievous evils which would befal this land, on account of the murder of his brother, St Edward!"

A letter from Elham dated yesterday morning, says, "Last night, at three quarters past nine o'clock, a large ball of fire, to appearance about as large again as a full moon, and so low as if it would have struck some building, came from the south-east, and took its course north-west. I saw it for the space of a minute, during which time it broke over my head with a long trail, and wasted gradually, and when it disappeared I heard a noise like thunder. When it broke, it appeared in shape like a boy's kite, with a trail about fifteen yards long. It flew very gradually, about the swiftness of birds flying. I had time to call several neighbours to see the same, which they did for about thirty seconds, and heard the noise.

A further account of the very extraordinary Meteor that appeared on Monday evening.

A gentleman at Lewisham, who had spent the day with a friend at Blackheath, coming home between nine and ten o'clock, observed a very thick fog, which, contrary to the usual practice of rising from the earth, seemed to have its situation about four or five feet from the surface; for it was so great that his hat and hair were wetted by it, while on his shoes there was no appearance of moisture. Its continuance was not more than a quarter of an hour, when he perceived the stars appearing through what he conceived to be the vapour dispersing gradually; the stars at length appeared visible, but with a dim lustre: as he advanced slowly on, he perceived what he concluded to be clouds gathering in the N. W. which moved very quick, and considering there was scarce what is termed a breath of air stirring, made him hasten his pace, as he expected a thunder shower. The clouds advanced nearly over his head, when, turning round, there was suddenly a light (mistaken by him at the time for the moon peeping through a cloud) which increased gradually, till he perceived a kind of aurora, but much more vivified; in the course of three minutes, it put on the appearance of a cloud laced by the sun at its setting, or like burning coals; as it moved on, it grew gradually of a less circumference, but more shining, till its brightness was so great that the stars were eclipsed, and he perceived the azure blueness of the sky the same as in mid-day. He had courage enough to keep his eyes on the phænomenon, which appeared in a shape he says hardly describeable; but as it moved on, and part to the S. E. it appeared to fall towards the earth, when it parted into three or four streams of fire, which dispersed a light, but not so clear but that he could perceive the stars above it. The time the lightness continued, he conceives to have been full four minutes, the extreme degree of light about forty seconds. When he arrived home, his own thermometer had dropt a degree and a half."

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, Aug. 19.

"Last night, there was seen in the element a ball of fire, as large as a man. It came north-west from Old Castle, and down the Endless Street. It was so light, that you might see to pick up a pin all over the market-place, and it spouted fire like brimstone all the way it went, as out of a wheel. The above-mentioned was, no doubt, the same meteor that was observed in St George's Fields, at about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, when its force and size were very much diminished, as it did not then appear larger than a six-inch globe.

"One of the Oxford coachmen relates, that it passed him when on a hill, about fifty miles off; and he says that it was then as large as a wheel."

Canterbury, Aug. 20. On Monday evening, about a quarter before ten o'clock, was seen by many of the inhabitants of Chilham a remarkable large ball of fire, in appearance nearly as large as a full moon, which flew with amazing velocity, in direction from north to south, leaving behind it a beautiful train of various-coloured stars, which illuminated the whole hemisphere, so that it was even as light as it is at noon-day, and when it had nearly reached the earth (seemingly in the meadows below the village) it burst with an amazing explosion, so great as even to shake some of the houses in the village, and to be heard at a considerable distance, which was thought to be thunder, and divided into near twenty small balls, which seemed to be extinguished before they reached the earth.

Literal extract of a private letter from Paris, August 11.

"The intelligence from Brest has brought the trial and sentence of Comte de Grasse, who was tried by a Court Martial held on board the Invincible of 100 guns at that port, which sat from the 6th of July to the 5th current, for the affair of the 12th of April, 1782. The charge against that unfortunate Officer ran in different channels, the principal of which was the surrendering the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, to the British fleet, and for other instances of disgraceful negligence on the day, by which seven of the finest ships in the French service were either taken or destroyed, and the rest of the squadron so scattered, that the expedition which was intended was totally put an end to at a stroke. The Spaniards have had no small hand in persecuting this Admiral, who is sentenced to be divested of the order of St Louis, (of which he has for years been Grand Master;) to be rendered incapable of serving in the navies of France in future; to be imprisoned twenty-one years in some one of the Royal Castles appointed for the confinement of State criminals; to have his sentence read to him by one of the King's Judges once a year; and to be exposed at the end of every seven years to the people. The first part of the sentence has been performed by Bourreau, the common hangman at Brest, who was sent on board for this purpose, immediately after the King had confirmed the sentence. The Comte bears his hard fate with extraordinary submission: He continues a prisoner on board the Invincible, till the royal order is sent for his removal, which it is expected will be to the Castle of Chalons St Laurent, in the province of Picardy. Various are the opinions of the Comte's fate, as the only thing he appears to have been guilty of is, having been out-manœuvered by your English Admiral Rodney, whose step, at any other period than that in which it happened, would have been looked on as a fit of desperation. The evidence of his own officers went so far towards his conviction, as to assert the Ville de Paris was not in such a condition as to necessitate her striking; and that the ship was in good order, though she had lost many men."

Extract of a letter from St Omer's, Aug. 12.

"Mr Clutterbuck still continues a prisoner here, and how, it is said, he is to be tried, and, if convicted, to suffer. Criminal as he may be, is it not rather singular, that a subject of Britain may be convicted, and lose his life, without an English jury? For my part, I know nothing of Mr Clutterbuck, but that he is charged with having defrauded the Bank of England; and that they have sent here two persons to prosecute him, one of whom rides about in his coach, at the Bank's expence; the other is a very good man, but unacquainted with the mode of proceeding. Mr Clutterbuck has every day his soup and bouilli, his roast meat, and his desert; and he amuses himself by playing on his flute. I rather think him an object of pity than of punishment. But God forbid that, at this *time in particular*, a criminal for a crime committed in England should be tried and punished (though guilty) in France. If the British government proceed to such business, they had better at once send a deputation to the King of France (I don't mean Louis the Sixteenth) to dispose of the nation as his Majesty thinks proper, and to assure him, that we are *his servile humble servants.*"

Extract of a letter from Rouen in Normandy, Aug. 10.

"Amongst the several learned discourses read at the public Assembly of the Royal Academy in this city the 16th instant, those concerning the nature of evidence in criminal cases, and the propriety of the Nobility engaging in commerce, were the most interesting. The authors, both Academicians, treated their respective subjects with an ingenuity and strength of reasoning which reflected honour on the institution. At this meeting Miss Anne Moore of Bristol, author of Essays on various Subjects, and Mr Turnor, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London, were admitted Members."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Among other indications by which a by-stander forms at once a tolerable diagnostic of the present constitution in America, are the following advertisements, taken from among many others of the same sort, in the different American news-papers:

"To be sold – Such and such farms, &c. &c.

"These farms ARE LAWLESSLY HELD IN POSSESSION BY "ANOTHER PERSON—BUT, MOST PROBABLY, will soon be re-"covered!!!!!!!

"*Ab uno disce omnes!* The *purchaser* shall have possession "as soon as the cause shall be brought to trial."

So much for Property.

Now as to *personal freedom*, and *free toleration!* take the following:

At a meeting at the State-House, Philadelphia, June 3. 1783.

Resolved,

1. That it is inconsistent with the dignity and interest of this State, that any person who hath withdrawn himself since 1775, and aided and abetted the King of Great Britain, &c. shall be suffered to return to, or reside in the State of Pennsylvania.

2. That we solemnly determine to use all the means in our power, to *expell with infamy* such persons as may now, or that hereafter presume to come among us, and that the names of such persons be published in the news-papers, &c.

Per contra.

The resolutions which come next are not at all amiss—

1. That a sacred punctuality in the performance of every article of the *treaty*, is necessary to establish our credit with other nations!

2. That *no exclusive privileges* ought to be given to any nation in respect to commerce; further than what the goodness and cheapness of their commodities may entitle them to!

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 8.

"The 14th of July last, there was a ſtorm in the pariſhes of Cunault, Milly, and the two Gennes, four leagues from Saumur, of which there is no example. There was no hail, but the rain was ſuch that it overflowed Cunault, where the church in leſs than three minutes was filled with water to the height of ten or eleven feet. The ſiſter of the rector, alone, periſhed in ſtriving to ſave the ornaments. A man having ſwam to the altar, remained upon it five hours by clinging to a pillar, up to the neck in water. At the two Gennes, twenty houſes have been deſtroyed, and ſeveral mills waſhed away. A carpenter, named Hardouin, having eſcaped the danger, encountered it again to ſave his neighbours; he ran on every ſide where he heard any cries, and twenty perſons, moſtly women and children owe their preſervation to him; but himſelf periſhed at laſt exhauſted with fatigue; as he was ſwimming to gain a riſing ground, a door, which the impetuoſity of waters ſhut on a ſudden, caught one of his legs, and he could not diſcharge it. He has left a widow and three children, the eldeſt not five years old. At Milly, ſeveral houſes and barns were carried away, and a great number of cattle were drowned. The damages ſuſtained by the three pariſhes is very conſiderable. All the harveſt is deſtroyed, and before the lands can be cultivated again, they muſt be drained of the waters left there by the torrents."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 21.

Bank Stock, 127.	India Stock, 138 a ½.
4 per cent. Aug. 1777, 83¼ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 63½ a ¾.	India Bonds, 12 a 15 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 63¼ a ½.	Exch. Bills, 2 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11½ diſc.
Long Ann. 19 3-16ths a ¼.	3 per cent. Scrip. 65.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 5-16ths a ¾.	4 per cent. Scrip. 83¼.
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. 19¼ a 13-16ths.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, ¼ a 1 prem.
Ditto New Ann. 62¼ a ½.	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 17 s. 6 d. a 16 s.
Ditto 1751. —	6 d. a 15 s.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 34 4 2½ U.	Rotterdam, 34 6 2½ U.
Ditto Sight, 33 10.	

WIND AT DEAL,
Aug. 20 E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 21.

"The report of Lord Northington's reſigning the Lieutenancy of Ireland, is entirely groundleſs—and from the circumſtances of his having a new Parliament, the obvious probabilities are, that his reign will be eaſy, and of courſe we hope not ſhort.

"The letters brought over in the laſt ſhip from India, in general, ſpeak favourably of our concerns in the Carnatic.

"The information ſo induſtriouſly circulated in the public prints, relative to the ſentence paſſed on Comte de Graſſe, is totally void of truth. The Comte underwent a trial in conformity to the cuſtom of the navy; but ſo far was his conduct from appearing in a reprehenſible light, that after the fulleſt inveſtigation of the circumſtances attending the loſs of the Ville de Paris, the Admiral Comte de Graſſe was *moſt honourably acquitted*.

"Dr Kennicott has left behind him a wife and family, by no means well provided for. The publication of the Hebrew Bible was tolerably profitable to him, but not ſufficiently ſo, as to enable him to raiſe his family into any decent independence.

"Miſs Butterfield, the lady who had the trial with the Scawen family, is talked of as one of the new Theatrical candidates.

"The doubts and diſtruſt which, for a few weeks laſt paſt, from the report of a new war, had riſen about our funded property, are now entirely done away. Peace, it is on all hands agreed, is now as near as we can wiſh it, and with it the uſual accompaniments of confidence, reviving commerce, and an influx of wealth from every point of the compaſs!

"The idea of France entering into a treaty of alliance with the Turks, in caſe of their rupture with Ruſſia, muſt partly go upon the improbable principle that France is not only unfatigued by her late exertions, but that ſhe is willing to commute ſome more of her millions of livres into ſuch curious manuſcripts as thoſe lately put into her poſſeſſion by Dr Franklin!

"The conference between the King of Sweden and the Czarina, was to have for its object ſomething more than a mere adjuſtment of commerce; which obviouſly could have been negociated without any perſonal interview, by plenipotentiary mediations.

"Things are mending," are now the comfortable words, which are heard at all the banking-houſes in the city. Things are mending, and the tendencies of all political circumſtances are ſuch, that *things cannot but be mending* for ſome time to come.

"Where is there any want of money?" The queſtion obviouſly is obnoxious to many a laughable anſwer—but taking it ſeriouſly, the bankers are all uniform in holding the ſame language. "Among the jobbers in the alley, there may be a "want of money; but among other cuſtomers, who do not "ſpeculate and gamble, we have found nothing like want. "We never had, at any period, *more individuals*, with *more* "*money*, than in our preſent accounts."

The Hon. Henry Erſkine, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan, is appointed by his Majeſty Lord Advocate for Scotland. His Lordſhip's commiſſion has not yet arrived, but is expected this night or to-morrow.

It appears from Mr Ferguſon, who gave an account in what years the harveſt moon is moſt and leaſt beneficial, that the preſent year is one of thoſe in which that luminary will be in its greateſt ſplendor.

They write from Newcaſtle, that ſo favourable a harveſt, and ſuch a plentiful crop of all ſorts of grain as the preſent, were ſcarce ever known in the memory of the oldeſt perſon living; the prices of all ſorts of grain are much reduced, eſpecially the price of wheat, which it is thought will not in a ſhort time ſell for more than one half the price it lately ſold for, owing to the immenſe crop, and the great quantities which will continue to be imported into almoſt every port in England and Scotland.

New barley was ſold in Cockermouth market, yeſterday ſe'nnight, at fourteen ſhillings the Cumberland buſhel, of three Wincheſters.

On Monday the 18th inſtant, at fifteen minutes after nine o'clock in the evening, a meteor appeared at Alnwick in Northumberland, and was ſeen by many in that place; its courſe was nearly from north to ſouth, and in its paſſage over the town (when at its greateſt height) did not ſeem to exceed an angle of 50 degrees; its projectile motion reſembled that of a ſky rocket in an oblique direction, but more ſlow and uniform, and marking its paſſage through the air by a long curved tail, illuminated with a red colour. Its diameter ſeemed to the eye to be about ſix inches, and its illumination ſo exceedingly vivid and brilliant, that the light it caſt upon the earth was ſufficiently clear and bright, to diſtinguiſh minute objects; its velocity was ſo moderate that the obſerver had time to make theſe remarks from its firſt appearance above the houſes in the north part of the town, until it was obſcured by thoſe on the ſouth part, it being (he believes) ten or twelve ſeconds in its paſſage. The ſame was ſeen in Newcaſtle.

By a letter from Sunderland, we learn, that on Monday night at ten o'clock the inhabitants of that town were much alarmed on ſeeing a fiery meteor, which ſeemed to croſs the town: it enlightened the ſtreets as though at mid-day; and by a ſhip arrived in that port on Wedneſday, which was a little off Scarbrough about eleven o'clock on Monday night, we hear, that the captain and ſome of the men being on the ſhip's deck, was not a little alarmed to ſee a ball of fire with a long tail; on its approach they expected their ſhip to be ſet on fire, and ſoon after it paſſed them it ſeemed to burſt or fall, and they heard two loud reports like two great cannons; after which they had much lightning all the night without rain or thunder.

EPITAPHS

On the new Monuments intended for the ſpeedy Decoration of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Weſtminſter Abbey.

The K—.

THIS artleſs record of my death receive;—
I dy'd—cauſe *B—te* refus'd to let me *live*!

Lady Louiſa M——ne.

Ye little Loves, here furl your ſportive banners,
And weep the breathleſs fair!—O *Time!* O *Manners!*

Lord G——*t.*

Why ſhould the *turf* conceal,—why darkly *hide*
The jockey Peer, who once was deem'd its *pride?*

Lady C——n.

Death ſaw my *weakneſs*; ſo, ſans pain or rack,
He gently laid me down upon my back!

Sir Joſ. M——.

My grunting's done: cold collar'd brawn I lie,
And ſt—k like coarſe-fed hog in fouleſt ſtye!

Jack M——.

To that Accomptant-gen'ral now I'm ſent,
Who'll not diſcount my crimes at *cent. per cent.*

Hon. Miſs V.

Be modeſt, ſculptur'd ſtones, nor preſs upon her;
For what's beneath—was once a *Maid of Honour!*

Duke of Q——.

"March on," ſays *Death*, "to my review of all!"
So here I *March'd*—to the *dead* March in *Saul!*

The P—— *of* W——.

Farewell, ye *Courtezans*, and *Bucks* of ſtuffe!
Who, while I liv'd, made ev'ry moment *life!*

Lord A—h—t—n.

Exempt from *claims* by Peerage got thro' cunning,
O! why did Death for *payment* take to Dunning!

Lady C—— J——n.

Cecelia breathleſs, and her harp laid by!—
Let *midnight cats* her *genuine* ſtrain ſupply!

Dr P——y.

'Tis *immaterial* who this vault inherit;
A body without *matter*—ſoul ſans *ſpirit!*

Miſs H——d.

In truth 'tis pitiful, neglected *H—l—d*,
That thou ſo long didſt wear the *willow* garland!

Tommy O——w.

The wits may cry becauſe they find me dumb,
That from a *tit*—a *church mouſe* I'm become!

Lady M——y C——.

A *broke-down* vehicle won't travel far:
Give me a *hackney* coach, and take your CAR!

Lord D——y.

I've left my rents behind me; and, what's *ſtrange*,
I here am ſent to reckon * "WITHOUT CHANGE!"

* See his Lordſhip's motto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Auguſt 23. Iſobel, Pood, from Cumbrays, with oats; Friendſhip, Torland, from London, with goods; Lark, Foord, from Yarmouth with peaſe; Otwald, Beatie, from North Berwick, with wheat; Hedſtadkoiſe, Boeck, from Dantzick, with ditto; Rachel, Cruickſhanks, from Hull, with oats; Anſtruther, Taylor, from Chriſtianſonnd, with tar; Betty, Harriſon, from Memel, with logs; William and Joſeph, Emner, from Chatham, in ballaſt; John, Whitehead, from Rotterdam, with barley, &c.; Peggy, M'Culloch, from Limekilns, with coals, &c.; Erſkine, Robertſon, from Alloa, with coals; Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods; Generous Mind, Knight, from Dundee, in ballaſt; Leith Packet, Thomſon, from London, with goods; Jean, Morrice, from Norway, with tar; Two Brothers, Law, from ditto, with ditto; Grelielum, Pool, from Koningſberg, with grain and aſhes; Providence, Baxter, from Memel, with wheat; Robert and Mary, Kennedy, from Stornaway, with kelp.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, Aug. 22. Betſey, Miller, from Newcaſtle, with wheat.—23. Janet, Lorimer, from Dantzick, with oats; James, Johnſtone, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Salvator, Halverſon, from Chriſtiana, with deals; Catharine and Mary, Muirhead, from Dunbar, with wheat; Farmer, Young, from ditto, with wheat, &c.—24. Mary, Blair, from Limekilns, with lime; May, Wilſon, from Alloa, with wheat; Induſtry, Duncanſon, from ditto, with ſtaves; Lady Mar, Mackie, from Dantzick, with wheat; Margaret, Sangſter, from Leith, with oats; Catharina, Bioneſon, from Chriſtiana, with deals; Peggy, Robertſon, from Dundee, with wheat, &c. Molly, Miller, from Riga, with grain.

SAILED, 22. John and Ann, Sweeton, for Newcaſtle, in ballaſt.—23. Ingilor, Owlſon, for Chriſtiana, ditto; Friendſhip, Lanceman, for Alloa, ditto; Thomas and Mary Miller, for ditto.

This day is publiſhed,
BY JOHN BELL, PARLIAMENT-SQUARE,
Price One Shilling——(Juſt arrived from AMERICA)

A COLLECTION of Authentic PAPERS relative to the Half-pay and Commutation of Half-pay granted by CONGRESS to the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Compiled by permiſſion of his Excellency GEN. WASHINGTON, from the Original Papers in his Poſſeſſion.

To which is added,

His Excellency's LETTER on his reſigning the Command of the American Army.

By Particular Deſire of many of DR GRAHAM's *Friends,*
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,)
At the Large Room in Bailie Fyfe's Cloſe, High-ſtreet, Edinburgh, oppoſite Blackfriar's Wynd.

NOW OR NEVER!

The Price of Admiſſion to the Lecture (for three nights) reduced to only ONE SHILLING.

THIS Evening, Monday, Auguſt 25th, and the two following Evenings, the Nobility! the Gentry! the Clergy! and the Learned in general, being now fully convinced of the innocency and very high uſefulneſs of the Lecture which DR GRAHAM has had the honour of delivering before them *twelve times* in the city of Edinburgh; in order that the middling and lower ranks of the inhabitants of this city may have it in their power to convince themſelves of the folly and injuſtice of attempting to prevent the Doctor from delivering it, he has now reduced the price to only One Shilling, merely to defray the expences of advertiſing, wax lights, ſervants, room rent, &c. &c. ſo that if there be one human being in or near Edinburgh, who has even the ſmalleſt ſpark of curioſity, or any regard to his health, ſtrength, and happineſs, let him now come forth, or for ever after blame himſelf, and bewail his irremediable miſfortune;—as DR GRAHAM pledges his honour to the Public that he will never more, on any account or pretence whatever, deliver the above Lecture in or near Edinburgh. For, on Monday next, he propoſes to ſhake off the duſt of his feet on this unfortunate city, and to viſit places where the Magiſtracy are more enlightened and humane.

N. B. The Lecture which DR GRAHAM propoſes to have the honour of delivering this evening, Monday, Auguſt 25th, and the two following evenings, will be political, moral, philoſophical, and religious, on encreaſing the number, and improving the bodily and mental faculties, of the human ſpecies;—on the means of exalting and rendering permanent the rational, temperate, and ſerene pleaſures of the married ſtate;—of preſerving youth, perſonal beauty, and lovelineſs;—and of prolonging bodily health, and ſerene mental brilliancy, to the longeſt period of human exiſtance!—To which he will add many new ſtrokes, and in which he will unreſervedly pour forth his whole ſoul!

☞ All DR GRAHAM's Publications may be had as uſual, at his apartments at Mrs Thompſon's, oppoſite the Royal Exchange; and he has juſt received from London, a few copies of his celebrated Private Advices to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have not been bleſſed with children. Price (ſealed up) One Guinea.—The whole compriſed in eight folio pages.

The doors will be opened at half paſt ſeven, and the Lecture will begin preciſely at eight o'clock.—The room will be illumined with wax.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN-HALL.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *25th Auguſt*, 1783.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having found the uſefulneſs of the Linen Hall, and of the premiums which have been given, for ſeveral years paſt, upon various kinds of Linen, Haberdaſhery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition there,—have reſolved to give the following premiums upon the articles under mentioned, to be lodged in the Hall on or before the 24th day of December next; after which, the preferences will be determined by judges to be appointed by the Truſtees.

ARTICLE	
1. For the beſt twenty-four pieces of 6-4ths wide White Sheeting, from 13 to 16 hundreds, inclusive, aſſorted in ſix pieces of each ſet,	L. 10 0 0
For the ſecond beſt twenty-four pieces ditto,	5 0 0
2. For the beſt twenty-eight pieces 7-8ths wide White Linen, from 7 to 10 hundreds, inclusive, aſſorted in ſeven pieces of each ſet,	20 0 0
For the ſecond beſt twenty-eight pieces ditto,	10 0 0
3. For the beſt forty-eight pieces, 35 yards in length, and 29 inches in breadth, of unbleached Linen, the neareſt imitation, both in the manufacturing and lapping, of the foreign fabric known by the name of *Plauſtiſs*, aſſorted in four numbers, different in quality, twelve pieces of each,	30 0 0
N. B. Next year the Truſtees intend to offer premiums for certain quantities, the beſt imitation of this cloth, *bleached*; and another foreign fabric, known by the name of *Britannias*, alſo *bleached*. The Britannias to be made in pieces of 7 yards in length, and 29 inches in breadth; and in pieces of the ſame length, and 33 inches in breadth.	
Specimens of theſe goods, with the particular mode of lapping required for the foreign market, will be ſhown now, or at any time, at the Linen Hall.	
4. For the beſt three ſuits of Diaper Linen, to be of patterns that never were before preſented at the Linen Hall,	15 0 0
5. For the beſt 12 pieces of Chequered Linen, of the kind uſed for ſeamen's ſhirting, not under 80 yards in length, nor under 30 inches in breadth, from 6 to 7 hundreds inclusive, ſix pieces of each ſet,	15 0 0
6. For the beſt ſix pieces of Stripped Muſlin,	10 0 0
7. For the beſt ſix pieces of Muſlin Handkerchiefs,	10 0 0
N. B. The muſlin goods may be of the ordinary lengths and breadths; and no objection will be made, though the cotton yarn, of which they are manufactured, ſhall not have been ſpun in Scotland.	
8. For the beſt ſix pieces of Cloth, of 7 hundreds, made entirely of cotton, for printing, not under 25 yards in length, and from 30 to 32 inches in breadth,	10 0 0
For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces ditto,	5 0 0
9. For the beſt ſix pieces of Woollen Cloth, of the ordinary length, and 7-4ths broad, made entirely from Scots wool,	20 0 0
For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces ditto,	10 0 0
10. For the beſt ſix pieces of yard-wide Hunters Cloth, or neareſt in quality to the Yorkſhire *Plains*,	20 0 0
For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces ditto,	10 0 0
11. For the beſt dozen of Felt Hats; that is to ſay, made entirely from ſheep or lamb wool, and not exceeding 5 s. each in value,	30 0 0
For the ſecond beſt dozen ditto,	5 0 0
12. For the beſt ſix pieces of Flannel, made in imitation of the Welſh manufacture, not under 45 yards in length, nor under 34 inches broad,	10 0 0
For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces ditto,	5 0 0
13. For the beſt Drawing of any Machine uſed in the manufacture of linen, woollen, or cotton,	10 0 0
14. To the perſon who draws and preſents the beſt pattern on deſign-paper of a Damaſk Table Napkin, the drawing not to exceed 90 deſigns by 50, that is, the napkin to be 100 deſigns long, by 80 broad,	10 0 0
Total premiums,	L. 250 0 0

No perſon or company will be allowed to gain more than one of theſe premiums.

Every perſon or company that has, in former years, gained three firſt premiums, under any particular article before-mentioned, will be debarred from competing.

The Truſtees reſerve to themſelves a power of giving ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall appear to deſerve; and, in caſe of its not having any merit, no premium will be allowed.

Every competitor muſt lodge, along with his goods, a ſealed note, expreſſing the manufacturer's name and deſignation, which will not be opened until the preferences are determined, and alſo an open invoice, (having the ſame ſeal affixed to ſome part of it) mentioning the ſelling-prices without the maker's name.

All the goods muſt be completely dreſſed and finiſhed for ſale. And every competitor who ſhall be found entitled to a premium muſt make oath, That the goods with which he competed were Scots manufacture: —That they were never preſented at any former competition;—and that they were every way in terms of the Regulations herein contained.

By Order of the Truſtees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, SECRETARY.

On the EARLY MARRIAGE *of* PRINCES.

SIR,

IT has often ſtruck me as a very ſingular circumſtance, that what appears to a wiſe ſet of men in one country, the ſuggeſtion of wiſdom itſelf, ſhould by another ſet of wiſe men, in another country, be deemed the effect of folly. I ſpeak not, Sir, of thoſe political meaſures, which, as they depend on a thouſand different circumſtances, may bear a thouſand different aſpects, and conſequently may appear wiſe or abſurd, juſt according to the aſpect in which they are viewed; I mean, Sir, thoſe meaſures which are purſued on principles deduced from abſtract or general reaſoning, and independent of thoſe circumſtances, which, as they may or may not take place, may make the meaſure itſelf the moſt proper or the moſt objectionable. I ſhall elucidate this by example. I ſhall ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that it ſhould be a queſtion of debate in the Cabinets of two different monarchs in Europe, Whether their ſons ſhould be married young, or ſuffered to advance far into the ſtate of manhood, before they ſhould be permitted to enter into the ſtate of matrimony? One might well imagine, that as this is a queſtion which depends not on wind or weather, on the bravery or diſcipline of fleets and armies, on the ſkill and ſucceſs of Admirals and Generals, or the powerful aſſiſtance of allies, the determination or ſolution of the queſtion by an aſſembly of wiſe men, ought to be the ſame in London and Paris, becauſe wiſdom and truth are conſiſtent, and the ſame in all places: And yet, ſtrange as it may appear! the opinions of the Cabinets of London and Verſailles, on this queſtion, are juſt as different as they were on the ſubject of the American war. The Miniſters of Lewis XV. thought it wiſe and prudent to adviſe their ſovereign to provide proper matches for his three grandſons, (the preſent King, and his two brothers, the Comtes de Provence and Artois) as ſoon as poſſible; the advice was followed by that monarch, and the three brothers were married within a year of each other, not being more than 16 years of age on the day of marriage. The object of the Miniſters in giving this advice was not to prevent the extinction of the Houſe of Bourbon, which was infinitely more numerous then than the Britiſh line of Brunſwick is now; but the object was to prevent, as much as poſſible, the younger branches of the Royal family from purſuing libertine courſes, which might prove highly injurious to the Princes themſelves, and deſtructive of the peace and honour of private families.

In England the conduct of Miniſters on a ſimilar point, is preciſely the very reverſe. Here the Princes of the blood loſe not the Countenance of the Court, while in purſuit of lawleſs gratification; but when they venture to chooſe for themſelves, become leſs diſſipated, give their hands to, and fix their affections on a wife, then the courtly ſunſhine is withdrawn from them, and they are deprived even of the power of paying their reſpects where they are moſt due. Is wiſdom inconſiſtent with itſelf? Can it be wiſdom to marry the Princes of France at an early age; and folly to marry thoſe of England at the like? The irregularities of a Prince are a ſanction and an encouragement to the young nobility to plunge into diſſipation and debauchery; and when Princes and Nobles are addicted to vice, there is no doubt but in many noble families, the virtue of many females will be ſacrificed, and their relations diſhonoured.

The principal, if not the only objection, to the marriage of our young Princes, and particularly of the heir apparent, is the expence to which it would neceſſarily ſubject the nation.—But would it not be better for the morals of the nation, that an additional burthen ſhould be borne, than that vice ſhould extend its dominion? And would not every nobleman and gentleman in England part cheerfully with a few extraordinary pounds every year, if by ſo doing, he was ſecuring the peace and honour of his family? Surely, therefore, there is every moral reaſon for marrying the Prince; and one might imagine that there might be good political reaſons too for it: During the late war, France found the benefit of the marriage of her King with the ſiſter of the Emperor. France and Auſtria had been enemies for centuries; but of late that enmity has ſubſided; nay, it has been ſucceeded by the moſt cordial friendſhip, ſince two Auſtrian Archduchеſſes have been matched with two Bourbon Kings of France and Naples. A diverſion in our favour by the Emperor would have ruined all the proſpects of France in the late war: On the other hand, the neutrality of the Emperor, procured by the treaties made in conſequence of the double alliance with his houſe, enabled France to ſtrip us of our empire beyond the Atlantic.

Upon the whole, Mr Editor, I think I may fairly conclude that there are both moral and political reaſons for marrying ſome of the elder children of our Sovereign.

If they are kept unmarried till they have attained the Parliamentary age of twenty-five, there is no doubt but many of the nobility will have to lament the loſs of their daughters, and the State will be daprived of thoſe advantages, that might reſult from judicious alliances.

A FATHER.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th of September next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the pariſh of Borgue and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 320 l. Scots, but intitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and great part is already improved.—There is a good manſion-houſe in the premiſſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient. There is alſo a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the manſion-houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from, and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Portpatrick. The preſent rent is about 250l. Sterling, and a conſiderable rife may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The lands are valued, and the title-deeds perfectly clear.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or to John Tait jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or to Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright.—Mr Patterſon of Dunlap, in the neighbourhood, will ſhow the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by a private bargain.

MONEY.

WANTED betwixt and Martinmas, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, for which ſecurity will be given upon an eſtate of about 180 l. Sterling of free rent.

Apply to Robert Sym writer to the ſignet.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The following FARMS of the Eſtate of LUSKAR and CLUNE, lying on the weſt ſide of the town of Dunfermline, the fartheſt of them not more than a mile diſtant from the town, viz.

The Farm of BLACKBURN, conſiſting of about 120 acres.
The Farm of GOURHALL, of 72 acres.
The Farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And,
The Farm of CLUNE, conſiſting of about 94 acres.

The Farms are all properly incloſed and ſubdivided, with proper ſteadings of houſes on them, and will be let either ſeparately or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline.

By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be had at very eaſy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the farms: ſo that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.

Adam Patterſon in Dunfermline, the factor, will ſhow the farms; and thoſe who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, or the ſaid Adam Patterſon, either of whom will conclude a bargain.

LANDS to LET.

THERE are to be Let for the ſpace of nineteen years, or ſuch other period of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1784,

The FOLLOWING FARMS, lying in the pariſhes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, viz.

1. The Lands of Elwanfoot, and Public-houſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert M'Queen, for one year, at 85l. Sterling, but formerly let at 133l. 16s. 3½d.

2. The Farm of Midloſh and Glaſpen, poſſeſſed by Robert Hope, for three years from Whitſunday 1781, at 130l. of yearly rent, but which were formerly let to him at 187l. yearly.

3. Kirktown of Crawford, poſſeſſed by Thomas Thomſon, for the ſame period, at 50l. of yearly rent, but formerly let to him at 80l. yearly.

4. Normandgill, Howclengh, Cowhill, Grains, and Blackhouſe, poſſeſſed by Alexander Goodfellow, for one year, at 380l. though formerly let to him at 410l.

5. Nether Abington, poſſeſſed by John Jamieſon, at 77l. 4d. 9-12ths yearly.

8. Half of Little Clyde, poſſeſſed by William M'Queen, for three years, at 22l. yearly, though formerly let at 33l.

7. Over Newton, poſſeſſed by James Watſon and others, at 70l. of yearly rent, though formerly let at 95l.

8. Half of Glendouran, poſſeſſed by James Cleland, at 16l. of yearly rent, though formerly let at 18l. 18s.

9. Mill of Crawford, preſently let at 10l. of yearly rent.

10. Houſe at Glengonnarfoot, poſſeſſed by William Kirkup, at 15s. of yearly rent.

11. Nethertown of Crawfordjohn, poſſeſſed by Andrew Carmichael, for three years paſt, at 224l. 1s. 10d. of yearly rent, but formerly let at 264l. 1s. 10d.

12. Balgray, poſſeſſed by John Milliken for the ſame period, at 56l. 9s. 9d. but formerly let at 63l. of yearly rent.

13. Overtown of Crawfordjohn, poſſeſſed by John Milliken for the ſame period, at 80l. though formerly let at 110l. of yearly rent.

14. Moſscaſtle, poſſeſſed by James Welſh and his Widow for the ſame period, at 59l. of rent, formerly let at 68l.

15. Glenblaith, poſſeſſed by John Milliken for the ſame period, at 44l. of rent, though formerly let to William Watſon at 60l.

16. Mill of Crawfordjohn, poſſeſſed by John Chapman for three years paſt, at 33l. 10s. of yearly rent, but formerly let to him at 41l. 14s. 2d.

17. Boghouſe, poſſeſſed by James Carmichael, William Cleland, James Cock, and James Aſſleck, at 60l. but formerly let to them at 70l. 9s. 1d. of yearly rent.

18. Half of Liſſlaw, poſſeſſed by Robert Colthart, at 13l. though formerly let at 14l. of rent.

The public-houſe at Elwanfoot is very well ſituated for buſineſs. It lies upon the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle, by Moffat and Dumfries. It is reſorted to daily, as a convenient ſtage, by the diligences and ſtage-coaches that paſs the road, and their companies.

The whole of the above-mentioned farms conſiſt either of excellent ſheep-paſture or of good arable lands; but it is unneceſſary to give a particular deſcription of each farm, as the ſuperior quality, and the dryneſs and healthineſs of the grounds as ſheep-paſture, are univerſally known.

Propoſals for leaſes of the above farms, in large or ſmall poſſeſſions, may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. clerk to the ſignet; and the factors upon theſe eſtates will be at Abington upon the 26th of September, to receive offers and treat for leaſes of theſe farms, and ſuch offers as are not accepted will be kept ſecret if deſired.

N. B. There is likewiſe to be LET, at the ſame time, the two FOLLOWING FARMS:

1. The Lands of Birkcleugh, preſently poſſeſſed by William Gibſon.
2. The Lands of Whitecleugh, poſſeſſed by John Boe.

Theſe two farms lie in the pariſh of Crawfordjohn and county of Lanark, and the entry will be at Whitſunday 1784.

Propoſals for leaſes of them may in like manner be given in to Mr Mitchelſon, which, if not accepted, will be kept ſecret if deſired.

To be SOLD by auction, on Monday the 15th of September 1783, at the houſe of William Oſwell, ſhip-builder in SOUTH SHIELDS, in the county of Durham, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon,

(Subject to Conditions then to be produced)

DIVERS large and convenient BUILDINGS, and Parcels of VACANT GROUND, ſituated in South Shields aforeſaid, adjoining the river Tyne, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—A large new-erected Building, 52 feet by 29, with a quantity of Vacant Ground adjoining thereto, and the right of landing and ſhipping goods upon and from the Quay.

LOT II.—A large Parcel of Ground adjoining to the 1ſt lot, containing 570 ſquare yards or thereabouts, with the like right of landing and ſhipping goods.

LOT III.—A large Range of Buildings, in length 171 feet, and in breadth 24 feet, with the ſame right of landing and ſhipping goods.

LOT IV.—Another large Range of Buildings, in length 164 feet, with a Quay next the river, 23½ feet in length.

LOT V.—A large Piece of Vacant Ground, 1733 ſquare yards, with a Quay next the river 74 feet long, with ſeveral Buildings adjoining to the ſaid vacant ground.

LOT VI.—A Dwelling-houſe, and Out-buildings occupied therewith, adjoining the ſtreet of South Shields.

LOT VII.—The Soapiery now occupied by Mr Alexander Duncan, with a Quay 80 feet in length, adjoining to the river Tyne, and ſeveral large Buildings adjoining thereto.

N. B. Theſe ſeveral buildings are in exceeding good repair, ſubſtantially built, and the premiſes are moſt conveniently adapted, among other things, for the purpoſes of carrying on the ſeveral buſineſſes of a ſoap-boiler, a brewer, a founder, a ſmelter, and for a building-yard for ſhips, and at ſpring-tides there is 14 feet water at the quay.

There is a valuable well and pump in the yard, from whence water is conveyed in pipes to moſt of the buildings, and at a ſmall expence might be conveyed to all of them, there being a ſufficient ſupply of excellent water to accommodate the whole.

The plan, with the neceſſary reſervations of way-leaves and other privileges, now lies at Mr Charles Cocherill's offices in North and South Shields, from whom further particulars may be had, and who will appoint a proper perſon to ſhow the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONSIDERABLE ESTATE IN MID-LOTHIAN, with a capital Manſion-houſe, Offices, Gardens, &c. fit for the immediate reception of a Nobleman or Gentleman's family.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh.

ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of October 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIELL, adjoining thereto, with the Teinds and Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Dunſe and ſhire of Berwick.

The eſtate is of great extent, both of arable land and paſture grounds. The arable land is a good ſoil, and fine dry ſituation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the paſturage is known to be among the beſt and ſoundeſt ſheep grounds in the country. From a ſurvey, the contents of the different farms are, in Engliſh meaſure,

			ACRES.
Cockburn Mains—	Infield		72
	Outfield, arable, and green paſture,		479
	Green braes & rocky grounds,		52
	Black muir,		608
			1211
Buſh & Colderooks—	Arable,		222
	Black muir,		25
			247
Oatly-Cleugh—	Arable,		179
	Black muir,		316
			495
Mill-lands—	Arable and haughing grounds,		55
Weſter Winſhiell,—	Arable,		190
	Muir and benty grounds,		412
			602
	Total,		2610

The leaſes of the whole eſtate are nearly out, and that of Cockburn Mains, the principle farm, expired as to the paſturage, at Whitſunday laſt, and as to the arable lands ends with the preſent crop; ſo that a purchaſer might enter to this extenſive farm immediately, and, by the preſent tack, is entitled to the ſtraw, chaff, and fodder, of the ſowing upon the beſt infield ground, of 50 bolls oats 6 bolls bear, 2 bolls peaſe, and 1 firlot of rye.

There is no manſion houſe upon this eſtate, but there is a delightful ſituation for a houſe near the preſent farm-ſteading on the Mains, where a family-ſeat was formerly ſituated, commanding an extenſive proſpect over great part of Berwickſhire, with a garden and well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, and an oak-wood of ſome extent on the banks of the Whitater, and ſome natural wood on other parts of the eſtate.

On the diviſion of Dunſe commonty, which is now near finiſhed, a conſiderable ſhare of it will be allocated to the lands of Weſter Winſhiell.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this eſtate, the veins having been diſcovered and wrought in an adjoining eſtate.

The whole lands and eſtate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Weſter Winſhiell, being a forty ſhilling land of old extent, and ſeparately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow a plan and ſurvey of the eſtate, with the rental, tacks, &c. in whoſe hands alſo may be ſeen the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and to whom any propoſals for a private bargain may be addreſſed betwixt and the day of roup.

Lands in Fife and Houſes in Edinburgh to Sell.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 4th day of September 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying within the pariſhes of Cupar and Monymeall, and ſheriffdom of Fife, is preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Aitken, upon leaſe, of which there are eleven years yet to run. The rent is 225 l. all payable in money; out of which there is payable of ſtipend and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, 4 l. 18s. 3 d. 10-12ths in money; 7 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of wheat, and 3 bolls of bear, which the tenant is obliged to deliver to the miniſter, and in accompting, he ſettles at 8d. above the fiars; ſo that the free rent will be rather better than 112 l.; and the *upſet-price is to be* 2700 l. The teinds are valued and *exhauſted*; and the lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 383l. Scots. in the ceſs-books.

Kilmaron, which conſiſts of 273 Scots acres, is an excellent farm, and has a very convenient houſe upon it, which lies within one mile of the burgh of Cupar, head town of the county, and four miles of Newburgh and Balmerino, both ſituate upon the Tay, and where great quantities of barley are yearly exported; alſo within three miles of coal; and there is an excellent marle pit in the immediate neighbourhood of the lands.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Young, conſiſting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, with cloſets to each, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. The rent is 28l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of ſaid Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Neil Campbell of Duntroon, Eſq. conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light cloſets.

ALSO TO LET,

The Manſion Houſe of Culhairne, in the pariſh of Dunbog, and ſituate about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The Houſe is completely furniſhed.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the leaſe, to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars. Copies of the articles of roup, and terms of the leaſe, are lodged with Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar; and Mr Stark has powers to ſet Cullarnie Houſe.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowſhire.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 10th of September 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage, in the pariſh and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, conſiſting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are paſture, and 21 planted.—The whole are incloſed with ſtone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the *Glebe*) and ſubdivided into ſixteen incloſures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quaries, and lime ſtone in other parts of the lands, alſo a good free ſtone quarry.

The lands have been moſtly paſtured with black cattle and ſheep the laſt ſeven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in graſs, was about 188l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were ſet for tillage the laſt and three following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterl. per acre per annum.

If not ſold altogether, the lands will be expoſed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the weſt of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraven.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the eaſt of the laſt-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaſer.

The conditions of ſale, title deeds, and a plan of the eſtate, will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet, who has power to ſell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be ſhown by James Binnie at Balvormy.

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